

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.

On another page of this paper will be found the correspondence, (with the exception of two letters which merely repeat the statements contained in others,) sent by the President to Congress on Monday, respecting the bombardment and burning of Greytown. It seems to us that very little is disclosed by these documents beyond the facts previously known to the country; nor is there anything in them, we apprehend, which will have the effect to soften the condemnation so generally expressed by the public press against the barbarism of the destruction of the town. We do not learn, from Mr. BOLAN's own account, what was the precise nature of the "rude and disrespectful" treatment he received by the inhabitants of Greytown; we do not perceive the exact nature of the provocation which his interference for the protection of a murderer gave to the Greytown mob for their rough treatment; nor is it clear that the instructions to Capt. Hollins contemplated a retribution so extreme as was inflicted on the inhabitants of the offending town, although it appears that some reparation or punishment was due, if the particular offenders could have been got at; but those, it seems, or a portion of them, had left the country. It is clear, indeed, from the tone of the comments of the official paper on the correspondence, that the Government did not contemplate the destruction of the town by Capt. Hollins, and is preparing to wash its hands of the act. The *Union* of yesterday says:

"Certain New York papers have undertaken to assert that the course pursued by Capt. Hollins in the destruction of Greytown was distinctly indicated in his instructions. Upon turning to the letter of instructions the *recklessness* [groundless] of these assertions will be apparent. That the letter was drawn by Secretary DOBBIN with singular prudence and caution."

We think ourselves that the act is covered more decidedly, if covered at all, by the letter of instructions of the Secretary of State, than by that of the Secretary of the Navy.

But it appears that the Government has not received all the information it expects in regard to the proceedings of Capt. Hollins. The *Union* continues:

"We do not propose to indulge in any comments either of commendation or of censure as to the conduct of Capt. Hollins. Certainly we should be inexcusable for intimating any thing like censure of his conduct in the absence of any authentic statement of the immediate facts on which he acted." . . . And until he arrives and makes his report of the case we shall regard it as wholly inexcusable to prejudice and condemn his conduct."

We supposed that the official report made by Capt. Hollins of his proceedings, and his reasons therefor, had contained all the information which he could furnish on the subject; but if he has any thing yet to communicate which shall give a better phase to the transaction, either for the Government or himself, we shall be sincerely glad to see it.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

We learn that the pioneer party of Emigrants from New England for Kansas, whose departure from Boston we recorded several days since, having received accessions at various points on their route, reached St. Louis safely, and proceeded up the Missouri river in a steamer, in good health and spirits, and with the most encouraging anticipations. The Boston Daily Advertiser says that other and larger parties will press forward as soon as the health of the cities at the West shall be so far established as to make it prudent for persons from the East to travel in that direction.

The St. Louis Intelligencer says that the prospective sense in which the resolutions adopted by the late meetings held in Kansas have been understood "is distinctly repudiated by those who introduced, voted for, and adopted them. They avow that they only meant to assert their right, under the law, to go to Kansas with their slaves, and that this right they meant to vindicate by force if necessary."

A Convention of the Whigs of the second Congressional district of Vermont met on Thursday last and nominated JUSTIN S. MORRILL as their candidate for Representative in Congress, in place of the Hon. ANDREW TRACY, who pre-emptorily declined a re-election on account of ill-health. The Convention unanimously passed a resolution approving Mr. TRACY's course in the present Congress.

BOGUS BANKS.—Thompson's Bank Note Reporter for August contains, under the head of District of Columbia, a list of all the good banks in the District, saying "those not named are worthless." Among those good banks are included the Bank of North America, the Manufacturers' Bank, the Metropolitan Bank, the Washington Bank, and the Southern Manufacturers' Bank. Our own fellow-citizens need not be told that no such concerns are in existence in this District.—*Sentinel*.

DEATH OF CHARLES FILLMORE.—"We are shocked to learn (says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Saturday) that a private despatch, just received in this city, brings to Ex-President FILLMORE the deeply distressing intelligence of the sudden death of his brother, Mr. CHARLES FILLMORE. He died Thursday at St. Paul, Minnesota. The shock which fell with double force upon the afflicted family, already laboring under a dispensation almost too severe for endurance. If the sympathy of friends can prove any consolation under such terrible calamities, the bereaved family may feel assured that the public heart grieves at their double loss and shares their deep affliction."

TO EXTINGUISH FIRES ON STEAMBOATS.—One of the inspectors under the steamboat law suggests to owners of steamboats navigating the lakes the policy of having a blow-off cock or valve permanently attached to the boilers, with a rod or valve connected and leading above the main deck, where it would be accessible at all times to the engineer and officers of the boat, so that if a fire occurs in the hold the valve could be opened and the fire extinguished by steam from the boiler. This he considers one of the best safeguards which could be adopted, and thirty dollars would cover the expense. Some of the propellers on the Lakes have already adopted this security, and all should be required to do so.

VENEZUELA.—Information has been received in New York from Porto Cabello, 12th instant, to the effect that a revolutionary movement has been made by the friends of Gen. Paez against the Government. Col. Juan Garcia, with 1,000 men, rose in Paraguaná, Province of Coro. The Government had made some arrests at Porto Cabello, among them Jose Ramon Matos, formerly Mayor of the city. In Valencia the garrison had been unsuccessfully attacked by the insurgents.

COMPROMISING A DEPUTY.—A portion of mining territory has been in dispute between California and Oregon. The miners hitherto have compromised by voting in both and refusing to pay taxes in either. The survey places it in Oregon.

OUR AFFAIRS WITH SPAIN.

We give to-day the Message sent to the Senate by the President on Tuesday, respecting our relations with Spain, which were denied the privilege of placing before our readers yesterday.

The Message is very suggestive of comment, but we must defer any extended remarks to another day. At present, we will only say that it is pretty good proof that our relations with Spain are not of a very menacing character, that the President specifies the half-forgotten Black Warrior affair as the only circumstance to justify the placing of ten millions of money in the hands of the Executive to meet the contingencies that may arise during the four short months which are to intervene between now and the next meeting of Congress. Are, then, our relations with Spain in so critical a posture as to demand that so extraordinary a trust should be confided to the Executive Government? Unless in revenge for the detention of the steamer Black Warrior, it is contemplated to inflict on Cuba or Cadiz a retribution of the Greytown exploit, we cannot see, from any thing disclosed in the Message, the slightest necessity for so unusual a measure; and we say this without intending to intimate any particular distrust of the prudence of the President. But, as a general principle, such a trust is at variance with the genius of our republican institutions, if not with the Constitution itself, unless demanded by some great emergency or undefined impending danger. How would the stern old Republicans of '98 have met such a proposition, presented under similar circumstances? Spain, from common report, has her hands too full at home to think of any foreign war, and least of all a war with the United States; therefore, unless the President means to take the initiative in bringing on a collision with Spain, we cannot see what he can want with ten millions of dollars. Should any national exigency arise for the employment of such a sum, Congress will soon be back to grant it.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 1, 1854.

To the Senate of the United States: I hasten to respond briefly to the resolution of the Senate of this date, "requesting the President to inform the Senate (if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interest) whether any thing has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives of the fifteenth of March last, concerning our relations with the Government of Spain, which in his opinion may dispose with the suggestions therein contained touching the propriety of 'provisional measures' by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise, in the recess of Congress, affecting those relations."

In the message to the House of Representatives referred to I availed myself of the occasion to present the following reflections and suggestions: "In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long exist with peaceful relations. In case the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand."

The two Houses of Congress may have anticipated that the hope then expressed would be realized before the period of its adjournment, and that our relations with Spain would have assumed a satisfactory condition, so as to remove past causes of complaint and afford better security for tranquillity and justice in the future. But I am constrained to say that such is not the fact. The formal demand for immediate reparation in the case of the "Black Warrior," instead of having been met on the part of Spain by prompt satisfaction, has only served to excite a justification of the local authorities of Cuba, and thus to transfer the responsibility for their acts to the Spanish Government itself. Meanwhile information, not only reliable in its nature, but of an official character, was received to the effect that preparation was making within the limits of the United States, by private individuals, under military organization, for a descent upon the island of Cuba, with a view to wrest that colony from the dominion of Spain. International comity, the obligations of treaties, and the express provisions of law all required, in my judgment, that all the constitutional power of the Executive should be exerted to prevent the consummation of such a violation of positive law and of that good faith on which mainly the amicable relations of neighboring nations must depend. In conformity with these convictions of public duty, a proclamation was issued to warn all persons not to participate in the contemplated enterprise, and to invoke the interposition in its behalf of the proper officers of the Government. No provocation whatever can justify private expeditions of hostility against a country at peace with the United States. The power to declare war is vested by the Constitution in Congress; and the experience of our past history leaves no room to doubt that the wisdom of this arrangement of constitutional power will continue to be verified whenever the national interest and honor shall demand a resort to ultimate measures of redress. Pending negotiations by the Executive, and before the action of Congress, individuals could not be permitted to embarrass the operations of the one and usurp the powers of the other of these depositaries of the functions of Government.

I have only to add that nothing has arisen since the date of my former message to "dispend with the suggestions therein contained touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress."

THE SEASON.

If it were not that the death of the "oldest inhabitant" had been lately announced, we should have inquired of that venerable personage if he ever before remembered such hot weather and such a long spell of it. None of those he has left behind him, even of the respectable antiquity of eighty years, recollect any thing like it. The eliminating points in this long period of suffering were the 16th, 20th, and 21st of July, and 1st of August, progressing regularly hot, hotter, hottest, and no rain in this vicinity, save a small shower, during all the time. During Tuesday, Tuesday night, and part of yesterday, the heat was greater than we ever before experienced here or anywhere. The mercury at sun-rise yesterday morning stood at the height of 88°; it rose in the course of the morning to 96°, but a heavy cloud and light rain lowered it to 87°. On Tuesday, in one of the bureaus in Winder's building, the mercury reached 108°.

At Alexandria on Tuesday, the Gazette says, the heat was more intense than any day this summer, or for the last half century. At 20 minutes past 3 o'clock, in the centre of a room fifty feet deep, the mercury stood at 100°. In the same room on the 21st of July it stood at 94°, and on the 20th at 98°. In the space of forty years it has never before risen higher than 97°.

We alluded a few days ago to the comprehensive arrangement of the new Post-Route Act, legalizing and including in one bill all the existing post-routes. We learn that the enrolled bill makes upwards of three hundred pages, and that the parchment upon which it is enrolled cost the Government about two hundred dollars!

A promising German girl was dreadfully burnt at Baltimore on Tuesday morning whilst attempting to kindle a fire by pouring camphine oil on a few live coals. A quantity of the liquid ignited, setting her clothes and the house on fire.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

There is no country in which the African slave trade is more abhorred and condemned than in our own, in the South as well as the North; and in consent with this prevailing sentiment has been the public indignation that American bottoms and the American flag should have been so long prostituted to the prosecution of the infamous traffic under a false and fraudulent nationality. The facility of converting American vessels into African slave ships in foreign ports has long baffled existing laws; but in a bill drawn by Senator CLAYTON, and which has passed the Senate at the present session, an effectual remedy for the evil has been provided, if the bill shall be so fortunate as to receive the assent of the other House. It is now, we believe, before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and a friend, who takes special interest in the matter, begs us to call the attention of the honorable committee to the subject, presuming that there is not a member of it, or of the House itself, who is not sincerely friendly to the object of the bill. With such unanimity in its favor, it would probably require but a few minutes to pass it through the forms of legislation.

EXCEEDINGLY DEFINITE.—The following distinct and definite declaration of the views of the President upon the river and harbor bill is from the Union:

"We take it for granted that when the bill is presented to the President for his approval he will be governed in his determination by the great political principles to which he stands committed as a Democrat; and that, in applying these principles, he will seek the light that can be derived from the precedents furnished by the illustrious champions of the Democratic party. He said as much in his remarks upon the question of internal improvements in his annual message."

Read that; and yet there are people who say that there is no use of an official organ.

Amongst the proceedings of the Senate yesterday we were glad to see a proposition introduced by a liberal-minded Senator, and adopted by a large majority of the body, granting the Clerks in the City Post Office some increase of compensation for their most laborious and faithfully performed duties. Certainly no class of public servants more richly deserved it.

The New York papers mention that Gen. JOSE BARRUNDA, Minister from Honduras, is in that city very ill.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—All who travel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bring the oppressive heat of summer most highly appreciate the considerate kindness of the officers of the company in having the passengers supplied in their seats, in water, regularly and frequently, with an abundance of pure cold water. Whether the practice be peculiar to this road or not we cannot say, but it is an evidence of attention to the comfort of passengers worthy of commendation.

THE GARDNER MURDER.—Judge PIERCE, of the Court of Probate in this city, has, as we said in the Sun, delivered his opinion in the Doctor Gardner case, "appointing the Treasurer of the United States the administrator, on the ground that the Government is, *prima facie*, the largest creditor—to the amount of 400,000. This is adverse to the application of Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle, who claim to be creditors on the said estate. The Judge remarked that the Treasurer might be regarded as one of the trustees of the Treasury to protect its rights. Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle have appealed to the Circuit Court."

FLOWER, JUNE 29.

POWERS' noble statue of WASHINGTON ordered by the State of Louisiana, is now completed, and will be shipped by a vessel to New York within a few days. It is a grand work, and the lovers of art would do well if they could obtain the consent of the Government if the patriotic State which it is to adorn for its exhibition *en passant* in the Empire City. The artist is now engaged on the statue of WASHINGTON, ordered by the people of Boston. The great orator is represented in the attitude of defending the Constitution, which is firmly grasped in one hand, while the other rests upon the symbol of the Union which it secures. I have seen nothing among the remains of ancient sculpture at all comparable to this last achievement of American genius. There is assuredly no head in the popular Pantheon of Greek and Roman scintillations to compare with that of the American statesman.

[Newark Advertiser.]

LORD ELAIN'S SUCCESSOR.—The Quebec Mercury is in the receipt of a private letter from St. Johns, (N. B.) stating that Sir EDWARD HEAD has received the appointment of Governor General of British North America, and that he will leave for Quebec immediately on his arrival from England of his successor, the Hon. JOSEPH THOS. MANXESS SUTTON.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—The annual report of the progress of the Order of Odd Fellows in the State of Pennsylvania furnishes the following statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1854:

Initiations 5,915, rejections 592, deaths 412, admitted by card 584, withdrawn by card 1,308, expelled 417, suspensions 3,175, expulsions 101; Past Grand 5,270, number of lodges 508, with an aggregate membership of 46,558. Total revenue \$244,719.17. During the same time 5,294 members and 594 widows' families have been relieved and 577 members buried. Amount paid for the relief of members \$1,563.14, for relief of widows' families \$5,804.81, for education of orphans \$251.09, buying the dead \$16,889.31. Total amount of relief for the twelve months \$114,508.35.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

ANOTHER DON VALENCIA.—The New Orleans Phrygians publishes sundry letters exposing an impostor who has been swindling planters and high official functionaries in Louisiana out of considerable cash. In assurance and cunning he seems to be worthy of association with the celebrated Don Valencia, the great heart-tanner and lady-killer of Hollywood. He calls himself Count Nesselrode, what a charm this word "Count" seems to have in some ears!—and at last announces as *en route* for Georgia to attend some Honorable's wedding. Count Nesselrode and Don Valencia—*par noblesse*.—*Mobile Advertiser*.

The Washington Union represents the accounts brought from Spain by the last steamer as of unusual importance and interest. According to the Union's account of its private intelligence, the insurrection in that unhappy realm had assumed a revolutionary form of so frightful a character as to threaten the existence of the throne and to suggest the necessity of provisional government. O'Donnell was undisputed, and the fortunes of the Queen were so desperate that none of the stronger men of the realm would rally to her support, the very grandees having lost their proverbial loyalty and reverence for the throne. This news is not quite consistent with that which has been made public through other channels; and some slight doubts as to its entire reliability may intrude themselves upon the suspicious mind when it is considered that the condition of affairs in Spain, as shown by this announcement, is made the chief argument by the organ of the Administration for the appropriation of ten millions of dollars to the discretionary use of the President during the recess of Congress.—*New York Courier*.

ADULTERATION OF LIQUOR.—In England lately a brewer named Henry Woodhall was charged with adulterating his beer. It appeared upon the examination that a quart of the beer was called for by the police, and was found to be brewed with one hundred gallons of water. The magistrate in passing sentence remarked in strong terms upon the injurious and pernicious nature of the practice, and regretted that he had not the power to imprison as well as fine, as the intoxication caused by the infusion of this noxious drug made its victims reckless and was the origin of many of the brutal assaults which so frequently occur. The accused was fined \$250.

THE NEW POST ROUTE ACT.

The act on this subject, passed by Congress a day or two ago, combines several important advantages. In the first place, it enumerates and re-enacts all the legal post-roads in one bill, instead of leaving them dispersed as now through the Laws of forty or fifty years. Next, it arranges them on a principle which makes reference to the contents of the act quite easy; a feature not to be found in any previous route bill. Again, it states the points of supply by the official names of the post offices thereat. Lastly, it legalizes the numerous alterations in the course of the post-roads which the adopting of the rail-roads as the principal arteries of the mails has in late years forced upon the Postmaster General. The Department now starts off with a clean batch of about eight thousand routes, laid down, as stated, on a plan convenient for reference.

PRE-EMPTIONS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

A late letter from Mr. MANTYNNY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated 18th July and published in a Western paper, says:

"All the treaties concluded with the tribes north of the Kansas river have been ratified by the Senate, and embrace the Omaha, Otoes and Missourias, Sac and Foxes of Missouri, Iowa, Kickapoo, and Delaware."

"The cessions of land to the United States by these treaties amount to about eleven million five hundred thousand acres, all of which is unconditionally ceded, and therefore subject to pre-emption, except about six hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred acres, which is to be sold as the lands of the United States are sold, with this difference, that Congress may, after a limited time, graduate and reduce the price, and the proceeds of the sale are to be paid to the Indians, after deducting therefrom the cost of surveying, mapping, and selling the same. Of this six hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred acres, five hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred belong to the Delaware and ninety-six thousand to the Iowa."

"Should the treaties concluded with tribes south of the Kansas river be ratified by the Senate, the amount of land ceded by them is about two millions and twenty-six thousand acres; all of which, with the exception of about two hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and sixty acres, belonging to the West, &c., will be subject to pre-emption; the provision in relation to the West, &c., and being the same as that for the Delaware and Iowa."

"The case then stands thus: Lands acquired by these treaties subject to pre-emption, twelve million seven hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and forty acres; lands subject to sale as the lands of the United States are sold, and the Indian reservations and selections made to and that the settlers may avail themselves of the full benefits of these treaties."

We are grieved to hear of the death of WILLIAM EASBY, Esq., late Commissioner of the Public Buildings, and for many years past an active and useful citizen. He died on Saturday last, after a few days' illness.

FROM CUBA.

Late advices from Cuba state that one hundred and two persons have accepted the amnesty to political offenders which was recently promulgated by Spain.

The Gazette publishes an official table of the revenue of the island for the month of June, by which it appears that the amount received during the month was \$1,259,829, being \$182,948 more than the revenue in the same month last year.

Much sickness prevails on the island. The yellow fever has not confined itself to the towns, but spread to a fearful extent through the country.

A general order to the army was issued on the 15th, dividing the island into six military zones and assigning the requisite number of troops to each, according to the new plan of garrison. From this general order we learn that the military force of the Government, exclusive of the militia and the negro recruits, and including three new regiments which are expected to arrive from Spain, amounts to nineteen regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, one regiment and two companies of artillery, five batteries of mountain howitzers, one company of sappers, and several police corps. The entire military force in the island is shown to be about 18,700 men, exclusive of the police force, militia, and black recruits.

YALE COLLEGE.—Commencement at Yale College, New Haven, was celebrated on Thursday. The degree of A. B. was conferred on the members of the graduating class, numbering ninety-seven, and the degree of LL. D. on thirty-six gentlemen. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on JOHN ADAMS, for many years Principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, his excellency Gov. DUTTON, and Hon. WM. H. SEWARD.

The meeting of the Alumni was held on Wednesday, on which occasion an oration was delivered by Hon. WM. H. SEWARD. A poem was delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society by JOHN G. SAGE, Esq.

At the meeting of the Alumni forty deaths of graduates were reported to have occurred during the year past. It was also stated that \$80,000 had been subscribed towards the \$150,000 fund determined on last Commencement.

The New Haven Palladium says that between sixty and seventy candidates have been admitted to the new freshman class and some half a dozen to other classes.

The building known as the City Hall at Lexington (Ky.) was destroyed by fire in the night of the 25th instant. The lower portion of the building was occupied as the City Hall, and the upper portion by the Odd-Fellows and the Lexington Library Association. The city records and the books of the library were saved without material damage.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives an account of the arrest of James Roundtree at Paris, (Ky.) on Sunday, on a charge of swindling some Kentucky citizens out of \$200. On his arrest he was found over seven thousand dollars in counterfeit bank notes and bogus coin. The paper money was of the denomination of \$50's on the State Bank of North Carolina, \$20's on the Bank of Louisiana, and \$1's, \$5's, \$10's and \$100's on the Banks of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. Over \$900 in bogus silver coin was found on him, and several spurious gold pieces, \$1's and \$5's. Only \$35 of good money was found on him. The counterfeit \$50's North Carolina and \$20's Louisiana are said to be well executed and calculated to deceive. The others are easily detected. Roundtree was held in several thousand dollars bail to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court.

ABANDONMENT OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—We have information from unimpeachable authority that the mail carriers to Utah are accustomed to throw away much of the paper mail after getting away up the Platte, and that there was a number of bags thrown away or abandoned, or thrown into a cave just above Fort Kearny and in other places along the route. Is Government paying men for destroying the mail this way? It might be done cheaper at Independence before starting.—*Council Bluffs Eagle*.

DEATH OF THE SCOTCH GUANO.—We learn from the Leports Whig of the 19th ultimo that the well known Scotch Guano who travelled through the country for some years for the purpose of exhibition died in that place the day previous. He had stopped at the Teagarden House with his wife, somewhat overcome with heat and dust. During the evening he asked for some water, and immediately fell dead upon the floor. His remains were taken to his residence in Wisconsin.

MONEY FOUND.—The Louisville Courier learns that Henry Cart, a hard working man, while digging a cellar at the corner of Shelby and Jefferson streets, found a "strong box," four and a half feet under ground, which on examination was found to contain silver and gold to the amount of \$1,000. Of this sum \$750 was in silver coin and \$250 in gold.

ANOTHER POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening one of Garretts' powder mills, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, exploded, killing the watchman, James Lynch, and severely injuring Dennis Cannon, the engineer. There were three heavy explosions, which caused quite a commotion in the city of Wilmington. The property about the mill was not much damaged.

GRASSHOPPERS are committing great ravages in some parts of New York. Near St. Johnsbury, Vermont, they have so entirely destroyed many of the pastures as to leave the ground in some places "as free from vegetation as a hard travelled road."

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

Southern politicians often display a most profitable magnanimity in surrendering the interests of their own section and own constituents to benefit other sections and constituencies. Such magnanimity procures promotion. The benefited section gives its vote to the aspirant for his disinterested sacrifice of his constituents, and the latter votes for him from sectional feeling and pride. Astute politicians neglect old and tried friends and barter them off for new ones. They are far too magnanimous to do any thing for their own constituents, but are ever ready to confer favor when "thrift will follow favoring."

One of the leading objects of Mr. CALHOUN's scheme for graduating the prices of the public lands, and seeding them in a body absolutely to the new States for the graduated prices, was to get rid of their corrupting influence upon aspirants for the Presidency. Speaking of the Western people in connection with the public lands he said as early as 1839:

"He who keeps this in mind, and understands the workings of the human heart and of our system, must see that, in the Presidential contest, (for such it must ever be,) the great peril hereafter will be to secure their favor; and that this can best be done by favoring their peculiar views and policy in reference to the public lands. Now, one of two things must follow: either all the candidates will enter into this competition, in which case the struggle will be who shall go furthest; and its consequence, to give the vote to him who may bid highest. It is easy to see how this would end. The public domain, the noble inheritance of the people of this Union, would be squandered, or rather gambled away, in the contest, and would thus be made at the same time the means of plunder and corruption and of elevating to power the most profligate and audacious."

Prophetic words! And it is a remarkable, a disgraceful fact that while this prophecy is taking place, while the Virginia soldiers of the Revolution and their descendants, holding Virginia warrants for land under grant of her own tribunals, and entitled to have them satisfied out of the lands of the Union, are subjected to contumely, insult, and absolute refusal by menial officials at Washington, the lands to which they are entitled under the most sacred obligations are given away gratis, indiscriminately and by wholesale, to men and the descendants of men who never heard of our struggle for independence, or were the paid mercenaries to murder us in the effort to achieve it. But the revolutionary soldiers of Virginia have dwindled to a handful, their widows and orphans have little or no political influence, and it is unprofitable patriotism and statesmanship to intercede between them and the heavy tramp of foreigners and the coarse clamor of squatters.

[Richmond Examiner of July 28.]

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Lieut. RANSOM, of the U. S. dragoons, lately arrived at St. Louis from Fort Union, (whence he left on the 3d of July,) states that military operations were still carried on against the Indians in the Territory with great vigor. It was the determination of Gen. GARLAND, as well as of the Territorial authorities, to whip them into a permanent peace, and for this purpose they were rapidly pursued.

Gen. Garland was in the northern part of the Territory examining the condition of the several military posts. Major Carleton, in command of an expedition from Fort Burgwin, had returned to that fort. He overtook a band of hostile Apaches, and captured from them about fifty horses and all their camp equipment. The Indians fled.

In the early part of the month Lieut. Maxwell, of the 3d Infantry, was killed on the Mero, about forty miles southeast of Fort Union. A small detachment of men were out on a scout against the Indians under command of Capt. Bykes. Lieut. Maxwell was temporarily separated from them from the main command, met the Indians, and in the skirmish which ensued three Indians were killed and three badly wounded. They were carried off by their companions, but traced by the blood for some distance from the battle-ground. The two Indians who fired upon and killed Lieut. Maxwell were themselves killed by two of the dragoons.

Col. Chandler was in pursuit of a party of Mesquero Indians in the southern part of the Territory.

Col. Fauntleroy's command was met at Diamond Spring. Governor Merriweather was met at the crossing of the Arkansas.

THE CASE OF BOOTH IN WISCONSIN.—Our readers will remember that S. M. BOOTH, of Milwaukee, was recently arrested for aiding in the rescue of a fugitive slave. It was upon a question which grew out of his arrest which led to the decision of the Supreme Court of that State that the fugitive slave law was unconstitutional. Immediately after that decision was published Mr. BOOTH was again arrested, and, refusing to give bail, he endeavored to get out a writ of habeas corpus. In regard to this application the Milwaukee Sentinel says:

"Argument in support of the application was offered by Gen. Payne. On Saturday the court overruled the application, upon the ground that the jurisdiction of the United States Court had already attached, and they therefore declined to interfere. This decision, we very well understand the court to have been unanimous. We presume that Mr. Booth will now give bail and stand his trial upon the indictment."

On Saturday afternoon last (says the Catskill Whig) was witnessed an instance of youthful heroism and affection worthy of record. A father and his two sons—the latter mere boys, ten or a dozen years old—were coming up Catskill creek on a canal boat, when by some accident the father fell overboard, and, being unable to swim, sank and was about to be drowned. The two boys, who were sitting in the boat, saw the father's peril, and, without a moment's hesitation, they both jumped into the water. Right valiantly did the little fellows struggle, and, well did they succeed in keeping their father above water until a boat came to their assistance, and they were taken aboard. It is seldom that an exhibition of such intrepid daring is seen in such extreme youth, and it is gratifying to know that their efforts were successful.

COAL BY CANAL.—From the 1st January, 1854, to Wednesday, the 26th of July, at noon, 83,242 tons of coal and 1,994 tons of coke descended the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in 320 boats, bringing the entire tonnage for these two articles, for the year, 85,237 tons. The tolls collected upon this were \$39,202.—*Cumberland Journal*.

DIETRESS'S OCCURRENCE.—Two women were drowned on Thursday night, the 27th ultimo, in the Monongahela river, eight miles from Pittsburgh, under very distressing circumstances. From the evidence given to the coroner's jury it appeared that two men named Nelson and Woods, both residents of Pelee's township, had recently returned from a shooting excursion, and, when returning home, had taken the way of the river opposite their dwellings until nine o'clock, when they found it impossible to get across at that hour, they commenced shooting to those residing on the opposite side of the river to send them a skiff. Nelson's wife hearing her husband's voice ran to a neighbor's house to get some one coming to the family to take a boat across; but there had not been time for the neighbor's mission was fruitless. Immediately after this she met a young girl named Ellen Woods, daughter to her husband's company, and she, being anxious that her father should reach home, agreed with Mrs. Nelson to pull the skiff across the stream. They had not got many yards from the land when the skiff became unmanageable. The tolls instead of gliding smoothly along the stream, it commenced to whirl around on the water to the great alarm of the terror-stricken women, who soon lost their balance, fell overboard, and were drowned before assistance reached them. Mrs. Nelson was the mother of three children, and was much respected by her neighbors. Miss Woods was about sixteen years of age, and was a sprightly intelligent girl.

AN IMPROVED IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.—The ship T. W. Bailey recently arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool, having aboard a lot of short-horn cattle, Cotswold and Shorthorn sheep, as purchased by the Clarke County (Va.) Cattle Importing Company. All came to land in good order, with the exception of one bull, which died on the way. The purchase was made by Dr. Watts and Mr. Waddle, who visited most of the principal herds of England, Ireland, and Scotland. The Mark Lane Express, alluding to the subject, says:

"Where mention that amongst these cattle, which consisted of short-horned bulls and twenty cows and heifers, and most of them averaging over 100 guineas each, it may be read inferred that ample funds were placed at their disposal, applying with this the heavy personal expenses of the importation, freight, fittings, and food for the stock, each itself an item of small amount, some idea may be formed of the enterprise and spirit of our transatlantic brethren, and may heartily wish them the reward which such patriotic conduct so richly deserves. Every facility was given us by the gentlemen for the inspection and purchase of the animals during their stay in Liverpool. Several breeders, also, of some from a distance, came to view them; and we were happy to have their testimony in confirmation of our own. They were indeed a prime lot, and to collect such a stock of no little difficulty."

HARBORS AND RIVERS.

The great question which seems to be agitating the public mind at this moment in reference to the river and harbor bill is not the constitutional power of Congress over these matters, but the *modus operandi*, or, in other words, the choice of agents for the work. On referring to the veto of Mr. POLK it will be found that he refers (not exclusively) to a legislation before the adoption of the present existing and governing Constitution of the United States.

But what does the present Constitution say on these matters? "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for the execution of its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imports laid by any State on imports and exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage," &c.

There is also in the seventh clause of the ninth section of the Constitution the following inhibition:

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. These tonnage duties must then be paid into the United States Treasury, from whence they cannot be drawn without appropriation by law."

If these works, then, have to be managed by States, such management is a management controlled by Congress, under the principle of consenting to the State laws for the limited purposes for which States can levy imposts with the consent of Congress. To this extent we do not deny that States can be used as agents of the General Government.

There has once been a legislation of this character. We will not now refer to it in detail; but we beg those who are anxious about truth to read carefully House Report No. 741, 1st session, 80th Congress.

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